

impression on the photographic plate being made during the instantaneous pause when the wings were fully spread before closing.

The figure at the bottom of Plate XXI shows a reproduction of the photograph actual size while Plate XXII is an enlargement with the 'ghost' of the wings intensified. The left wing appears to be too long but if we imagine the center of the bird's back to have been where the black spot appears on the photograph, which was no doubt its position, then the proportions would be about right.

BIRDS OF AUTAUGA AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, ALABAMA.

BY LEWIS S. GOLSAN AND ERNEST G. HOLT.

Plate XXIII.

THE counties of Autauga and Montgomery are just a little southeast of the center of the state of Alabama the southeast corner of Autauga and the northwest corner of Montgomery adjoining along the Alabama River.

This region lies well within the Austroriparian Fauna of the Lower Austral Zone; the most conspicuous breeding birds characterizing it being: *Chamepelia p. terrestris*, *Catharista urubu*, *Dryobates v. auduboni*, *D. p. pubescens*, *D. borealis*, *Colaptes a. auratus*, *Antrostomus carolinensis*, *Sturnella m. argutula*, *Peucea æ. bachmani*, *Guiraca c. cærulea*, *Lanius l. ludovicianus*, *Protonotaria citrea*, *Dendroica d. dominica*, *Geothlypis t. ignota*, *Mimus p. polyglottos*, and *Sitta pusilla*.

The mean temperature and precipitation at Montgomery (taken from Mohr's "Plant Life of Alabama," p. 97 are as follows:

		Annual.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Fall.
Mean temperature	Degrees F.	63.3	50	66.6	80	65.4
Rainfall	Inches	51.4	17.1	16.74	12.22	8.54



1. LOOKING OVER BEAR SWAMP, *PINUS PALUSTRIS* IN FOREGROUND.
2. DEEP POOL IN BEAR SWAMP, TREES ARE *PINUS TAEDA*, *MAGNOLIA VIRGINIANA*, *ILEX CORIACEA*, ETC.
3. STREET LAKE, CATOMA SWAMP, *SABAL GLABRA* IN FOREGROUND, *TAXODIUM DISTICHUM* IN THE LAKE.

Maximum temperature 106 degrees in July, minimum 5 degrees below zero in February. Both these extremes, however, are very exceptional, the mercury seldom rising above 100 degrees or falling below 10 degrees.

Autauga County is covered by a belt of sands and pebbles, the Central Pine Belt, and is generally rolling or hilly, but the southern part of the county bordering the Alabama River is more or less level. It was in this southern portion that most of our work was done, principally in the country around Autaugaville, Booth and Prattville.

Autaugaville lies in a large flat tract extending northward from the Alabama River about six miles and then rising rather abruptly into rolling hills. Bear Swamp occupies most of this flat area. The swamp is heavily timbered with cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), 'gum' (*Nyssa sylvatica*, *Nyssa aquatica* and *Liquidambar styraciflua*), pine (*Pinus tæda*), beech (*Fagus americana*), magnolia (*Magnolia fætida* and *M. virginiana*), tulip (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and is thick with an undergrowth of smaller trees and shrubs, such as swamp red bay (*Persea pubescens*), holly (*Ilex opaca* and *I. coriacea*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*) fetter bush (*Pieris nitida*) and 'possum haw' (*Viburnum nudum*), besides a variety of vines and briars (*Rubus argutus* and *Smilax bona-nox*) all too abundant for comfortable traveling and a little cane (*Arundinaria tecta*) which is disappearing. On the surrounding hills are found pine (*Pinus echinata*, *P. tæda* and *P. palustris*), mostly second growth, and 'scrub' oaks of several species (principally *Quercus minor* and *Q. marylandica* with an occasional *Q. pagodæfolia* and *Q. schneckii*), also an occasional hickory, black and sweet gum, honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) and quite a lot of sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arborcum*) and huckleberry. Grapes (*Vitis æstivalis*, *V. vulpina* and *V. rotundifolia*) are abundant. The once beautiful hills, covered until recent years with almost unbroken verdure, are now in places almost bare, and the whole face of Nature seems devastated by that most potent engine of destruction — the saw mill. The noble long-leaf pine is now being replaced by short-leaf and old-field second growth.

The character of the country surrounding Booth and Prattville is essentially the same as that of the Bear Swamp region, only the

swamps are confined to small areas along the streams. The plant associations of these swamps are practically identical with those of Bear Swamp. Around Prattville the hills contain more gravel and are more denuded than those surrounding Bear Swamp.

Montgomery County lies almost wholly within the Central Prairie Belt, a very fertile region of black, calcareous soils. The topography has very little relief, varying from level to gently rolling. In this county Barachias was the center of our observations, so we shall confine our descriptions to that immediate vicinity. The two principal features are the broad, undulating hay fields, destitute of trees except for an occasional straggler left upon some drain ditch, and Catoma Swamp. While most of the country is open, there are patches of woodland, some quite large, here and there, principally in low places or along some sluggish stream or slough.

These woods are chiefly deciduous with some scattered pine (*Pinus taeda* and *P. echinata*), for the most part being made up of oaks (*Quercus alba*, *Q. minor*, *Q. lyrata*, *Q. michauxii*, *Q. texana* or *schneckii*, *Q. digitata*, *Q. nigra*, *Q. phellos*, etc.), hickories (*Hicoria ovata*, *H. alba*, *H. myristiciformis*), hackberry (*Celtis mississippiensis*), elms, honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), etc., with an undergrowth of crabapple (*Pyrus angustifolia*), haws (*Crataegus*) of many species, dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and buckeye (*Æsculus pavia*). The Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) which disappeared for a number of years is again locally abundant, hanging in long, graceful festoons even from the undergrowth. Along the ditches and sloughs cottonwood and willow are abundant and sycamore is by no means uncommon. Wherever an old unused field is found one is almost sure to find in it a patch of plums (*Prunus angustifolia*), and if it be near the swamp, sloes (*Prunus umbellata*) too. The hedges of osage orange (*Toxylon pomiferum*) which are everywhere, constitute another characteristic feature of this country.

Catoma Swamp is an almost unbroken stretch of timbered lowland lying along either bank of Catoma Creek, a tributary of the Alabama River. Although in the aggregate it covers a large amount of country it is usually very narrow, in some places scarcely more than half a mile wide. It differs from Bear Swamp principally in having a dryer, firmer soil, dense cane brakes (*Arundinaria*

macrosperma and *A. tecta*) and an abundance of palmetto (*Sabal glabra*).

The principal trees are cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), 'gums' (*Liquidambar styraciflua* and *Nyssa sylvatica*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), holly (*Ilex opaca*), dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*). Vines and briars of many kinds are abundant.

The following list is based on sporadic observations covering a number of years, principally during the breeding seasons. As no systematic study has been attempted (as evidenced by the lack of migration data) until very recently, of course it cannot be expected that the list is complete or that the data given are conclusive; so we submit the list for just what it may be worth, hoping that it may prove of some interest, treating as it does of the avifauna of a region so little studied by ornithologists.

Neither of us can claim the distinction of being an ornithologist and until recently, we have centered our attention upon oölogy, endeavoring to make as complete a collection as possible of the eggs of birds breeding in this neighborhood. Consequently the data given upon breeding birds are more complete, and we have in most cases included nesting data for each county. The most complete data available, however, are from Autauga County.

Ornithological knowledge among the hunters of this section is generally vague and unreliable and besides ourselves we know of no one in either county who takes an active interest in the study of birds. We have thus been forced to rely almost entirely upon our own notes and have used reports from others only when we were reasonably sure of their accuracy.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Arthur H. Howell, Assistant Biologist, U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, for many valuable suggestions as well as for reading the manuscript; and to Mr. H. C. Oberholser, Ornithologist of the Survey, for identification of specimens.

The vernacular names in quotations are those by which the birds are known locally. Except where specifically stated to the contrary all notes refer to both counties.

1. **Podilymbus podiceps.** PIED-BILLED GREBE. 'DIDAPPER.'—One or two pairs occasionally to be found in favorable ponds at any season

of the year. Although we have found no nests, the birds have been observed throughout the breeding season and we think it safe to assume that they breed here. They have been almost exterminated by so-called sportsmen.

2. **Gavia immer.** LOON.— One taken near Prattville in Autauga Co., winter of 1889 or 1890, and one at Barachias in April, 1905. A few reported to occur on the Alabama River in winter.

3. **Sterna antillarum.** LEAST TERN.— The only record we have of the Least Tern in this neighborhood is from "A. M. R." in *Forest and Stream*, Vol. XX, No. 17, p. 323: "Two specimens seen in Montgomery County, one of which I obtained and carefully identified. It was a young male and had probably strayed up from the coast."

4. **Anhinga anhinga.** WATER TURKEY.— These birds have been observed in the more inaccessible parts of Bear Swamp, but none in very recent years. A pair were seen in Bear Swamp in July, 1883, and others were frequently killed in fall prior to this date.

5. **Phalacrocorax auritus** subsp. CORMORANT.— Seven seen and one killed on a mill-pond near Bear Swamp, in July, 1909.

6. **Fregata aquila.** MAN-O'-WAR-BIRD.— One found dead about three miles north of Prattville, after a severe storm, about 1905 or 1906.

7. **Lophodytes cucullatus.** HOODED MERGANSER. 'SUMMER DUCK.'— Occasionally seen in mill ponds and in Bear Swamp. Permanent resident. No nests discovered but broods of young observed on several occasions. Also reported to occur on the Alabama River.

8. **Anas platyrhynchos.** MALLARD. 'GREEN-HEAD.'— Winters in small numbers on rivers, creeks and ponds. Reported as the commonest of our winter ducks.

9. **Anas rubripes.** BLACK DUCK. 'BLACK MALLARD.'— Occurs in some numbers during winter on the Alabama River and is frequently taken by gunners.

10. **Nettion carolinense.** GREEN-WINGED TEAL.— Reported to occur in small numbers on the Alabama River in winter. Fine male taken January 9, 1913, at Barachias on a small creek at the edge of heavy timber.

11. **Querquedula discors.** BLUE-WINGED TEAL.— Reported by hunters as the first of the ducks to arrive from the north. Common on the Alabama River, where about 200 were reported, Sept. 20, 1912.

12. **Dafila acuta.** PINTAIL.— Reported by hunters as a fall and spring migrant on the Alabama River, a few remaining through winter.

13. **Aix sponsa.** WOOD DUCK. 'SUMMER DUCK.'— Observed throughout the breeding season, in small numbers, in swamps, marshes and ponds. Reported also on the Alabama River.

14. **Marila valisineria.** CANVAS-BACK.— Occasionally seen during winter in Autauga Co. Reported as occurring on the Alabama River but uncommon.

15. **Marila collaris.** RING-NECKED DUCK.— Winters in small numbers on creeks, ponds, sloughs, etc. (Autauga Co.).

16. *Branta canadensis canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE. 'WILD GOOSE.'—Observed in considerable numbers during migrations. Occasionally taken by hunters on the Alabama River and reported as occurring in small numbers throughout the winter.

17. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. BITTERN.—Winters in small numbers, more abundant in late winter and early spring. Observed as late as May 28th in marshes near Autaugaville — possibly breeding.

18. *Ixobrychus exilis*. LEAST BITTERN.—Observed about the Bear Swamp region.

19. *Ardea herodias herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON. 'BIG BLUE CRANE.'—Permanent resident and tolerably common in Bear Swamp and marshes near the Alabama River. Also recorded from Catoma Swamp.

20. *Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*. LOUISIANA HERON. 'LITTLE CRANE.'—Uncommon summer resident on the Alabama River and adjacent marshes (Autauga Co.).

21. *Florida cærulea*. LITTLE BLUE HERON. 'LITTLE BLUE CRANE.'—Summer resident on ponds, creeks and marshes and in Bear Swamp. Slightly more numerous than the Louisiana Heron (Autauga Co.).

22. *Butorides virescens virescens*. GREEN HERON. 'FLY-UP-THE-CREEK.'—Common summer resident. Found in slightly more open country than the preceding herons. Breeding record: May 7, 1911, swampy pasture near Prattville; nest small, frail platform of sticks on limb, and against body of tree; 10 ft. from ground in pine. Bird took flight when approached within 20 yards. Three newly-hatched young and one pipped egg. (L. S. G.)

23. *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius*. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—One observed breeding in Yellow-crowned rookery, April 23, 1911. Nest of sticks, typical heron's platform, 70 ft. (estimated) up in crotch of tall cypress in lagoon near Alabama River, Autauga Co. (L. S. G.)

24. *Nyctanassa violacea*. YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—Common summer resident, breeding abundantly in small rookeries in Bear Swamp and swamps along Alabama River. Breeding records Apr. 12, 1908, Bear Swamp; nest a bulky platform of large sticks, no lining, 5 ft. out on first limb of a black gum, 50 ft. above the water. The tree stood in remote part of swamp among many other gums and cypresses in open water, i. e., free from undergrowth. Five slightly incubated eggs. (E. G. H.) May 8, 1909, Bear Swamp; nest the usual platform of sticks, 8 ft. out on limb of tupelo gum, 30 ft. above water 3 ft. deep; five nearly hatched eggs covered with gnats. One other occupied nest about 20 paces away. (L. S. G.) April 23, 1911, swamp near the Alabama River, Autauga Co.; nest large platform of sticks 40 ft. up in large second growth cypress, in lagoon about 3 ft. deep, thickly set with trees of same size and species; three fresh eggs. Twenty-five or more occupied nests in immediate vicinity, including one of the Black-crowned. (L. S. G.) The scenes in these rookeries are weird, not to say gruesome, especially in late afternoon when

the dark, coffee-colored waters are lighted for a little while by the rays of the setting sun slanting down between tall cypresses and gums, and the death-like stillness is broken by the wild, unearthly "quawks" of the herons.

25. **Grus americana.** WHOOPING CRANE.—In late November or early December, 1899, Mr. Thomas Hook saw five or six of these birds in marshy meadows and swamps on a creek near the Alabama River, 6 miles from Prattville.

26. **Rallus elegans.** KING RAIL. 'MARSH HEN.'—Found breeding in both Autauga and Montgomery Counties. Not well known on account of its retiring habits. Data: May 30, 1908, Barachias; nest a slightly concave mass of *Sorghum halepense*, 8 in. in diameter and about one inch deep, woven together about stalks of high grass on ditch bank in open hay field; ditch about 2 ft. deep, containing only a few inches of water; eight nearly hatched eggs. (E. G. H.) June 1, 1912, Autauga Co., near Autaugaville; nest of coarse grass in slight depression of ditch bank in marshy old field within 10 inches of water 18 inches deep, and 4 inches above the water; twelve eggs moderately incubated. (L. S. G.)

27. **Porzana carolina.** SORA.—Frequently observed in early spring, One specimen seen June 1, 1912, in the edge of Bear Swamp (Autauga Co.).

28. **Coturnicops noveboracensis.** YELLOW RAIL.—Frequently found; common in fall and early spring on open hay fields at Barachias.

29. **Ionornis martinicus.** PURPLE GALLINULE.—One specimen taken in summer, some years ago, in Autauga Co.

30. **Fulica americana.** COOT.—A specimen taken in 1911, about May 20th, near Swift Creek, Autauga Co. Reported by hunters as abundant during fall and spring migrations on the Alabama River, a few remaining throughout the winter.

31. **Philohela minor.** WOODCOCK. 'SWAMP PARTRIDGE.' 'SNIPE.'—Permanent resident in rather small numbers in Autauga Co., inhabiting marshes, swamps and wet pastures. Rare in Montgomery Co., though apparently increasing. Mr. C. N. Hinderer reported 9 birds near Montgomery on January 5, 1913 and 20 in the same vicinity on January 12th. Several were taken each time.

Jan. 25, 1913, we observed a bird giving its remarkable flight song, above an open flat near Bear Swamp. Three were performing at once. Jan. 28 I had a better opportunity to observe this phenomenon, alone, down by the swamp in a small, bushy field. After a series of "scapes," each preceded by a kind of hiccough, the bird would rise on rapidly beating wings, in a spiral, the wings making a whistling or "chipping" sound that at first I attributed to the bird's vocal organs. Just before its downward plunge the bird would chirp rapidly, much after the manner of a little chicken; then it would drop suddenly to the ground, almost to the same spot it had just left and begin the performance all over again. As the birds do not come out until after sunset, almost night in fact, it is very difficult to see them even when outlined against the western sky. (E. G. H.)

32. **Gallinago delicata.** WILSON'S SNIPE. 'SNIPE.'—Very com-

mon during March and April in open, marshy fields of Montgomery Co. Small numbers spend the entire winter. Late in the afternoon of Jan. 9, 1914, when driving home from the Barachias station, I saw a snipe fly into the telephone wires beside the road and fall gasping to the ground. I ran and picked it up and discovered that it had broken one of its neck vertebrae. (E. G. H.)

33. **Pisobia maculata.** PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—Four taken at Barachias, March 30, 1913.

34. **Pisobia minutilla.** LEAST SANDPIPER.—Two taken at Barachias, March 30, 1913, in a boggy pasture.

35. **Ereunetes pusillus.** SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—One taken while feeding around a pool from an overflowing well at Bear Swamp, May 23, 1913.

36. **Totanus melanoleucus.** GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Several taken near Montgomery by Mr. C. N. Hinderer.

37. **Helodromas solitarius solitarius.** SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—A male taken in a pasture at Barachias, April 22, 1913, and one taken near Bear Swamp, May 23, 1913.

38. **Bartramia longicauda.** UPLAND PLOVER.—Seen occasionally in Autauga Co. Regular spring migrant in Montgomery Co., but diminishing very rapidly. Stragglers have been reported during the fall months. One pair once observed to remain throughout the entire summer on a large hay farm at Barachias. One recorded at Barachias, March 7, 1913 — an exceptionally early record.

39. **Actitis macularia.** SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Tolerably common summer resident in swamps and adjoining low fields (Autauga Co.).

40. **Oxyechus vociferus.** KILLDEER. 'KILLDEE.'—Common permanent resident, more abundant in winter. In summer the vicinity of water is always preferred; in winter, found in almost any open country, old fields preferred. Quite common in winter in small flocks on open hay fields of Montgomery Co. The Killdeer is apparently a very light sleeper as its note can be occasionally heard out on the wintry, wind-swept fields at almost any hour of the night.

41. **Colinus virginianus virginianus.** BOB-WHITE. 'PARTRIDGE.' "QUAIL."—Abundant permanent resident. Breeding records: May 30, 1909, Autauga Co., near Prattville; eleven fresh eggs in depression in ground under scrub oak bushes at foot of oak sapling stump on scrubby hillside; lined with leaves and pine needles. (E. G. H.). Sept. 19, 1909, Autauga Co., near Autaugaville; eleven fresh eggs in arched nest of grasses on ground in grassy pea-field. (L. S. G.)

42. **Meleagris gallopavo silvestris.** WILD TURKEY.—Rather rare permanent resident. Numbers greatly reduced during recent years. Habitat: Hills and swamps alike, breeding principally on hills (Autauga Co.). Formerly common in Catoma Swamp, Montgomery Co., now reported scarce throughout the county.

43. **Ectopistes migratorius.** PASSENGER PIGEON. 'WILD PIG-

EON.' — None recorded within 35 years, and scarce even before that time. However, they once occurred in numbers in both counties. Last seen about spring of 1878.

44. **Zenaidura macroura carolinensis.** MOURNING DOVE. 'DOVE.' — Abundant permanent resident but not so numerous as formerly. Breeding records: April 10, 1908, Barachias; two slightly incubated eggs on a frail platform of pine twigs and needles on first horizontal branch of large pine 10 ft. above ground and about 15 ft. from trunk of tree. (E. G. H.). July 8, 1909, near Autaugaville; one fresh egg (set incomplete) on platform of grass, pine needles and a few feathers, 40 ft. up in pine and 12 ft. out on branch. Open hillside. (L. S. G.)

45. **Chæmepelia passerina terrestris.** GROUND DOVE.— Tolerably common in low lands between Bear Swamp and the Alabama River. Occasionally seen elsewhere in Autauga Co. Small numbers reported in Montgomery Co. Nesting data: May 28, 1911, Autauga Co., on Alabama River near Autaugaville; two slightly incubated eggs in frail nest of weed stems and grass in depression beside clod of earth in cultivated field. Bird almost touched before leaving nest. (L. S. G.)

46. **Cathartes aura septentrionalis.** TURKEY VULTURE. "TURKEY BUZZARD." — Common permanent resident, but not nearly so numerous as the Black Vulture. Breeding records: March 31, 1894, near Prattville; two slightly incubated eggs in old pine log near small stream flowing through wooded ravine. (L. S. G.) April 11, 1909, Bear Swamp; two moderately incubated eggs deposited in depression in rotten wood on ground inside of hollow giant tulip tree in thick swamp. Old bird came out with rush and vomited as it took wing at entrance. (L. S. G.) It is a source of never ending pleasure on a summer day, to lie on my back in the shade of a pine on some high hill and watch these majestic fliers mount higher and higher, in wide, easy circles, until a mere speck against the blue vault above, or lost to view entirely. I have seen the Black Vulture rise to such a height as to be barely visible with a six-power binocular. The two species are characteristic birds of our southern landscape. (E.G.H.)

47. **Catharista urubu.** BLACK VULTURE. 'CARRION CROW.' — Abundant permanent resident. Nests containing eggs discovered between extreme dates of March 10 and May 8. Many nesting data for both counties. April 8, 1906, Barachias; two slightly incubated eggs deposited on debris at bottom of hollow stump about 8 ft. high in midst of briars and palmettos in swamp pasture. The chimney-like hollow was the only approach to the nest. (E. G. H.). April 13, 1909, Bear Swamp; two eggs containing very large embryos, deposited on ground between trunks of two pines and a white bay (*Magnolia virginiana*) in thick swamp. (E. G. H.) The Black Vulture is not so graceful a flier as the Turkey Vulture, but is the more powerful of the two, and whenever a dispute arises, perhaps over some savory morsel, the Turkey Vulture always comes out second best.

48. **Elanoides forficatus.** SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.— One seen May 1, 1909, at Barachias, flying steadily southwestward.

49. **Ictinia mississippiensis.** MISSISSIPPI KITE.— A small number appeared as summer residents in the vicinity of Bear Swamp between the years 1886 and 1889. Apparently killed out since that time.

50. **Circus hudsonius.** MARSH HAWK. 'RABBIT HAWK.'— Common winter resident. A typical winter bird of the broad hay fields of Montgomery County and one of the most difficult to approach.

51. **Accipiter velox.** SHARP-SHINNED HAWK. 'LITTLE BLUE DARTER.'— Permanent resident, much more in evidence in early spring.

52. **Accipiter cooperi.** COOPER'S HAWK. 'BIG BLUE DARTER.'— Tolerably common permanent resident, also much in evidence in early spring about poultry yards.

53. **Buteo borealis borealis.** RED-TAILED HAWK. 'BIG CHICKEN HAWK.'— Tolerably common permanent resident. Breeding records: April 9, 1909, Bear Swamp; one slightly incubated egg in large nest of large sticks, lined with rootlets and trash, about 54 ft. up in crotch of large pine; nest 3 ft. in diameter outside; birds very shy. (L. S. G.) Set of two eggs taken at Barachias, Montgomery Co., but data lost.

54. **Buteo lineatus lineatus.** RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.— This form occurs with us in winter. A female (specimen No. 189) in the State University Museum was taken in Hale County in August.

55. **Buteo lineatus alleni.** FLORIDA RED-SHOULDERED HAWK. 'CHICKEN HAWK.'— Common permanent resident. Much more numerous than the Red-tail. Breeding records: Mar. 28, 1909, near Prattville; three very slightly incubated eggs in nest of large sticks, lined with green pine needles, placed 36 ft. from ground in crotch of hickory leaning out over wooded hillside. Nest measured: inside, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep; outside, 24 in. widest diameter. (E. G. H.) April 11, 1909, Catoma Swamp, near Barachias; nest of large sticks, lined with moss, bark and green leaves, placed in crotch of large water oak about 50 ft. up. Inside dimensions: 8 in. in diameter by 2 in. deep; outside, 11×17 in. Contained one piped egg and one young about two days old, covered with buffy down. (E. G. H.)

56. **Buteo platypterus.** BROAD-WINGED HAWK. 'CHICKEN HAWK.'— Uncommon permanent resident. Breeding record: May 22, 1912, near Booth; two eggs with well developed embryos, in large nest of sticks, lined with grass, rootlets, etc., about 25 ft. up in crotch of short-leaf pine on barren hillside. (L. S. G.)

57. **Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus.** BALD EAGLE.— Occurs as a rare, irregular visitant. On Dec. 18, 1913, while exploring Bear Swamp we came unexpectedly upon a bunch of about a dozen Black Vultures, behaving strangely, in a pine thicket on the edge of an old beaver pond. We noticed a great commotion, which at first we attributed to our presence, but the birds instead of rising and flying away, kept flying about among the branches of the pines and one individual dropped to the ground and literally "took to his heels," disappearing in the thick brush. Then, just as it took flight, we noticed among them a much larger bird,

which we instantly recognized by its tail and great alar expanse, as a Bald Eagle. Perhaps it had intended making a meal of one of the vultures or forcing them to disgorge — there's no accounting for tastes! A former resident of these parts used to tell of once having seen an eagle take a "buzzard" on the wing, at this same place (about 1880). Ours is the first record of a Bald Eagle in this vicinity in perhaps fifteen years.

58. **Falco sparverius** subsp. SPARROW HAWK.—Very common permanent resident. Breeding record: April 11, 1910, near Autaugaville; four fresh eggs, deposited on debris at bottom of nest cavity, 6 in. deep, used previous season by Flicker; hole 20 ft. up in dead pine in cultivated field. (L. S. G.) This is one of the characteristic birds of the broad, open hay lands of Montgomery Co., where it undoubtedly does much good by preying upon the hordes of grasshoppers that overrun the fields. Both subspecies *sparverius* and *paulus* undoubtedly occur here though we cannot substantiate this statement with our own records. *F. s. paulus* is probably the breeding bird.

59. **Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis**. OSPREY.—Rare. Individuals occasionally seen throughout the year at Rawlinson's Pond, near Autaugaville.

60. **Aluco pratincola**. BARN OWL.—Owing to its strictly nocturnal habits, this bird is not well known, and so far has not been recorded in Autauga Co. It has occasionally been taken at Barachias. On Jan. 8, 1912, an old, hollow oak, standing in a grove not over 200 yds. from a residence at Barachias was cut, and three young, about 5 or 6 weeks old, discovered in the cavity which was littered with quantities of pellets — bones, hair, etc., of rats and mice.

61. **Asio wilsonianus**. LONG-EARED OWL.—Seen in 1909 and heard in 1911, near Bear Swamp.

62. **Asio flammeus**. SHORT-EARED OWL.—Occasionally common in open hay fields at Barachias, usually during fall.

63. **Strix varia alleni**. FLORIDA BARRED OWL.—'SWAMP OWL.' 'HOOTING OWL.'—Very common permanent resident. Nesting data: March 27, 1910, east end of Bear Swamp; one heavily incubated egg deposited on debris at bottom of large cavity, 4 in. deep, 25 ft. up in large post oak. (L. S. G.)

64. **Otus asio floridanus**. FLORIDA SCREECH OWL. 'SQUINCH OWL.' 'DEATH OWL.'—Tolerably common permanent resident, locally abundant. Breeding records: April 10, 1908, Barachias; four moderately incubated eggs, deposited on debris at bottom of cavity, 12 in. deep, 20 ft. up in old willow tree. Tree on ditch bank in open oat-field about 200 yards from residence. (E. G. H.) April 10, 1910, near Prattville; three moderately-incubated eggs deposited in old woodpecker's nest-cavity 12½ ft. from ground in old pine snag on wooded hillside. Cavity contained a few woodpecker's feathers. (L. S. G.)

65. **Bubo virginianus virginianus**. GREAT HORNED OWL. 'HORN OWL.' 'PINEY-WOODS OWL.'—Common permanent resident but not

nearly so abundant as the Barred Owl. Breeding record: Jan. 30, 1897; two nearly hatched eggs in old crow or hawk-nest, 50 ft. above ground in second growth pine thicket, near Prattville. (L. S. G.)

66. *Coccyzus americanus americanus*. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO. 'RAIN CROW.'—Very common summer resident. Breeding records: Barachias, May 19, 1907; four pin-feathered young in shallow nest of sticks in haw thicket. (E. G. H.) Booth, August 11, 1912; nest 25 ft. up in small pine, beside road in woods. Bird knocked out one egg, containing well developed embryo, as observer passed under tree. (L. S. G.)

67. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—Known only as a migrant. One taken, Oct. 16, 1898, near Bear Swamp, Autauga Co. Also taken in Montgomery Co. One seen at Barachias, May 2, 1913.

68. *Ceryle alcyon alcyon*. BELTED KINGFISHER. 'KINGFISHER.'—Moderately common permanent resident, in favorable localities. Breeding record: Autauga Co., near Autaugaville, April 16, 1910; two fresh eggs (set incomplete) deposited in chamber at end of 4 ft. tunnel in sandy bank of old road; tunnel 3 ft. below surface; bird removed from nest by hand, forming quite an attachment for the hand. Tunnel contained a small quantity of fish bones and scales. (L. S. G.)

69. *Dryobates villosus auduboni*. SOUTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER. 'SAPSUCKER.'—Moderately common permanent resident. Breeding record: Prattville, March 31, 1894; four slightly incubated eggs in nest cavity excavated 15 ft. up in dead China tree in farm yard. (L. S. G.)

70. *Dryobates pubescens pubescens*. SOUTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER. 'LITTLE SAPSUCKER.'—Tolerably common permanent resident. A quiet, unsuspecting bird, often allowing a very close approach. Breeding record: Prattville, April 2, 1894; four nearly fresh eggs in cavity excavated by bird, 10 ft. above ground in China tree in farm yard. (L. S. G.)

71. *Dryobates borealis*. RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER. 'SAPSUCKER.'—Locally abundant, especially in pine woods (Autauga Co.). As far as we have been able to observe, this species invariably nests in live pines. Breeding record: June 4, 1895; four eggs, incubation slight, in decayed heart of live pine on wooded hillside, near Prattville, Autauga Co. (L. S. G.). Rather an uncommon species in Montgomery County, probably because of the scarcity of large tracts of pine timber.

72. *Sphyrapicus varius varius*. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER. 'SAPSUCKER.'—Tolerably common winter resident.

73. *Phlœotomus pileatus pileatus*. PILEATED WOODPECKER. 'LORD-GOD.' 'WOODCOCK.' 'INDIAN HEN.'—Rare permanent resident, locally common in Bear Swamp. One pair recorded in Catoma Swamp, Feb. 4, 1906. Breeding record: Bear Swamp, April 14, 1909; four heavily incubated eggs deposited on rotten wood at bottom of hole in rotten pine snag about 40 ft. high, in almost impenetrable brier patch (*Rubus*) in one of most inaccessible parts of the swamp; hole about 18 in. deep and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at opening, widened to 7 or 8 in. at bottom; entrance 29 ft. above ground. (E. G. H.)

74. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER. 'RED-HEAD.'—Abundant summer resident, a few commonly remaining through the winter in Autauga Co. Winters in much larger numbers in Montgomery Co. Typical habitat: Dead timber in fields and new grounds, and more open woods or groves. Breeding record: Four miles from Prattville, May 30, 1909; four very slightly incubated eggs deposited in hole, excavated by the bird, about 20 ft. up in dead pine in new ground. (E. G. H.)

75. *Centurus carolinus*. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER. 'GUINEA SAPSUCKER.'—Common permanent resident. More strictly a bird of the heavy woods than most of the other woodpeckers. Breeding record: Near Prattville, July 11, 1909; three fresh eggs (set evidently incomplete) deposited upon debris at bottom of cavity, 10 in. deep, excavated by the birds, 50 ft. up in decayed pine standing on cleared hillside. (L. S. G.) Several sets taken as early as May.

76. *Colaptes auratus auratus*. FLICKER. 'YELLOW HAMMER.'—Very common permanent resident. Frequently found feeding on the ground in winter in company with blackbirds and meadowlarks. Breeding record: Barachias, April 20, 1908; nest cavity a large hole about 18 in. deep, excavated by the birds, about 23 ft. up in dead top of willow standing on ditch-bank in open oat-field. The nest was torn into when under construction, but nothing daunted, the birds finished it and deposited two eggs upon the chips at bottom before it was noticed again. Waiting until another was laid, one egg was removed, leaving two in nest, April 20. Four other eggs removed, one each on 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th. April 24th there were only two eggs in nest and one was taken, leaving one, but on the 27th nest was found empty. Altogether six eggs were laid. (E. G. H.)

77. *Colaptes auratus luteus*. NORTHERN FLICKER.—Common winter resident.

78. *Antrostomus carolinensis*. CHUCK-WILL'S WIDOW. 'WHIP-POOR-WILL.'—Tolerably common summer resident, especially in pine woods country. Breeding record: Autauga Co., near Autaugaville, May 9, 1909; two fresh eggs deposited upon oak leaves on hillside covered with scrub oak; set just completed. (L. S. G.)

79. *Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Known only as an uncommon migrant in Autauga County.

80. *Chordeiles virginianus chapmani*. FLORIDA NIGHTHAWK. 'BULL BAT.'—Common summer resident, very abundant in early fall. Breeding record: Autauga Co. near Autaugaville, May 16, 1909; two fresh eggs deposited on bare, gravelly ground between two bunches of broom sedge, in sparse growth of pine and scrub oak on high hill. (L. S. G.) Subspecies *virginianus* certainly should occur during migration, but we have taken no specimens.

81. *Chætura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT. 'CHIMNEY SWEEP.'—Abundant summer resident, breeding only in chimneys, so far as we know. Especially abundant in early fall. Breeding record: 3½ miles from Montgomery, May 18, 1905; three fresh eggs (set probably incomplete) depos-

ited in nest of small twigs attached to inside of chimney of residence. (E. G. H.) Autauga Co., 5 miles from Autaugaville, June 20, 1909; nest of small sticks glued 9 ft. up in chimney of old house; five eggs slightly incubated. (L. S. G.)

82. **Archilochus colubris.** RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. 'HUMMINGBIRD.'—Moderately common summer resident. Breeding record: Autauga Co., 4 miles from Independence, May 19, 1912, two eggs, almost hatched, in nest of moss and cotton covered with lichens, 11 ft. above ground and 8 ft. out on limb of small post oak in mixed woods. (L. S. G.)

83. **Muscivora forficata.** SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER.—One taken years ago (about 1889 or 1890) in early spring in Autauga Co., by L. S. Golson.

84. **Tyrannus tyrannus.** KINGBIRD. 'BEE MARTIN.'—Common summer resident. Preferred habitat: Fields, pastures and open woods. Breeding records: Barachias, June 6, 1907; nest of thistle-down, lined with rootlets, about 6 ft. above ground in small hackberry, on bank of slough in open field; three eggs, heavily incubated. An occupied nest of an Orchard Oriole was in the same tree. (E. G. H.) Autauga Co., near Autaugaville, May 26, 1909; compact nest of weed stems, cotton, and wool, lined with fine rootlets, 20 ft. above ground and 16 ft. out on limb of post-oak on open hillside. Three very slightly incubated eggs. (L. S. G.)

85. **Myiarchus crinitus.** CRESTED FLYCATCHER. 'YELLOW KINGBIRD.'—Common summer resident of wooded areas bordering fields. Breeding record: Near Autaugaville, May 26, 1910; nest a large mass of small twigs, straw, etc., lined with feathers and snake skin, in martin box, 50 ft. up on windmill tower in farm yard. Five eggs, slightly incubated. (L. S. G.) Also found nesting in natural cavity in tree in farm yard at Barachias.

86. **Sayornis phoebe.** PHOEBE. 'TICK BIRD.'—Tolerably common winter resident, arriving in October and departing late March or early April. Found in almost any situation.

87. **Myiochanes virens.** WOOD PEWEE. 'TICK BIRD.'—Common summer resident. Preferred habitat, in Autauga Co., pine thickets. Found commonly in deciduous woods in Montgomery Co. Its plaintive note is one of the most characteristic sounds of the long summer days. Breeding record: Autauga Co., near Autaugaville, May 30, 1910; nest of weed-stems and lichens, 20 ft. above ground, saddled 8 ft. out on small limb of small long-leaf pine in pine thicket on dry hillside; three eggs, moderately incubated. (L. S. G.)

88. **Empidonax virescens.** ACADIAN FLYCATCHER.—Common summer resident of swampy woods and banks of streams. Breeding record: Bear Swamp, May 28, 1912; nest loosely built of moss, hair and spider webs, 12 ft. above ground on terminal twigs of large limb of water oak; three fresh eggs. (L. S. G.)

89. **Cyanocitta cristata florincola.** FLORIDA BLUE JAY. 'JAY-BIRD.'—Abundant permanent resident, preferring thickets. Breeding

record: Barachias, April 22, 1906; five slightly incubated eggs in nest of twigs, cotton and mud, placed 9 ft. up in pear tree in orchard. (E. G. H.) Near Autaugaville, April 26, 1910; nest of rather large twigs and mud, lined with grass and rootlets; 30 ft. up in large post oak in farm yard; four fresh eggs. (L. S. G.)

90. *Corvus brachyrhynchos paulus*. HOWELL. SOUTHERN CROW.¹—Tolerably common permanent resident. Numbers greatly reduced during last 20 years and experience has taught them to be very wary. Breeding record: Bear Swamp, March 23, 1910; nest of large sticks, lined with bark, pine needles, smaller sticks, grass and mud; 52 ft. up in crotch of pine; four fresh eggs. (L. S. G.)

91. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK. 'RICE BIRD.' 'OAT BIRD.'—Observed in Autauga Co., only between dates of about April 20 and June 10. Quite abundant in May in oat fields near Bear Swamp where sometimes hundreds congregate, doing considerable damage to the oats which are at that season in the milk. Occurs quite numerous also in Montgomery Co.

92. *Molothrus ater ater*. COWBIRD.—Seen occasionally during July and August near Bear Swamp feeding most unconcernedly among cows in the pastures. In winter both sexes join the flocks of Red-winged Blackbirds which rove over the country.

93. *Agelaius phoeniceus predatorius*.² RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—Permanent resident, common in favorable localities. More abundant in winter, occurring frequently in flocks of hundreds, occasionally thousands (in Montgomery Co.). Apparently being replaced during winter in Autauga Co., by the Rusty Blackbird, as the latter is becoming more abundant and the Red-wing less so. Mixed flocks of males and females and Cowbirds frequently seen and also often observed associated with grackles. Nesting data: Autaugaville, May 11, 1912; nest of grass and a little trash, 20 in. above water 8 in. deep, in bunch of marsh grass, near a lumber yard; three moderately incubated eggs. (L. S. G.) Subspecies *phoeniceus* also, may possibly breed here. A female (W. C. Avery No. 70) in the State University Museum was taken at Greensboro (much to the north of us) on June 2.

94. *Sturnella magna magna*. MEADOWLARK.—Occurs as a winter resident.

95. *Sturnella magna argutula*. SOUTHERN MEADOWLARK. 'FIELD LARK.'—Common permanent resident in Autauga County, much more abundant in Montgomery County, where the great open hay fields are fairly alive with them. Sings through the winter. Breeding records: Barachias, June 2, 1907; five incubated eggs in arched nest of

¹cf. Auk, 1914, p. 115.

²cf. Mearns, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 1911, p. 227. *A. p. phoeniceus* said to = *floridanus* of the A. O. U. Check-List and *phoeniceus* of the Check-List becomes *predatorius*.

grasses in depression in open hay field. (E. G. H.) Autauga Co., near Booth, May 15, 1910; nest of fine grass, arched with coarse grass in depression under bunch of grass and two thistles in open pasture; four eggs, heavily incubated. (L. S. G.)

96. *Icterus spurius*. ORCHARD ORIOLE.—Common summer resident of orchards, hedge rows, thickets, etc. Breeding record: Barachias, June 6, 1907; semi-pensile nest of green grasses, lined with thistle down 10 ft. up in small hackberry hanging over slough in open field; five fresh eggs. The green grass of the nest was hardly distinguishable from the leaves of the tree, even at close range. An occupied nest of a Kingbird was in the same tree. (E. G. H.)

97. *Euphagus carolinus*. RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—Abundant winter resident, preferring swamps, moist meadows, etc. Apparently increasing in numbers (Autauga Co.).

98. *Quiscalus quiscula quiscula*. PURPLE GRACKLE. 'CROW BLACKBIRD.'—Permanent resident in favorable localities. Abundant in winter and generally distributed in large flocks. Near Autaugaville all nests found were in old woodpeckers' holes in dead pines standing in water, where some dozen pairs regularly breed. Data: Autaugaville April 28, 1912; nest a large mass of coarse grass, lined with finer grass, in old enlarged woodpecker's hole in dead pine in marsh; four considerably incubated eggs. (L. S. G.)

99. *Quiscalus quiscula æneus*. BRONZED GRACKLE. 'CROW BLACKBIRD.'—Found in company with the Purple Grackle in flocks in the winter.

100. *Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*. PURPLE FINCH.—Observed to frequent hillsides and fields contiguous to Bear Swamp; some even seen in barn yards, between Jan. 2 and Mar. 17, 1912. Observed occasionally during severe winters in past years (Autauga Co.).

101. *Passer domesticus domesticus*. ENGLISH SPARROW. 'TOWN BIRD.'—Very abundant about towns and also in the country about houses, stables, etc. Permanent resident.

102. *Loxia curvirostra minor*. CROSSBILL.—Flock of 25 or 30 seen feeding in a red juniper tree in a farm yard near Bear Swamp about 1883; several taken. No record since.

103. *Astragalinus tristis tristis*. GOLDFINCH. 'WILD CANARY.' "LETTUCE BIRD."—Common permanent resident. Summer habitat: Moist pastures and old fields and woods bordering streams and ponds. Generally distributed in winter (Autauga Co.). Not so well known in Montgomery Co.

104. *Poœcetes gramineus gramineus*. VESPER SPARROW. 'GRASS SPARROW.'—Very common winter resident of grassy fields, associated generally with the Savannah Sparrow.

105. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*. SAVANNAH SPARROW. 'GRASS SPARROW.'—Abundant winter resident of grassy fields, associated generally with Vesper Sparrows.

106. ***Ammodramus savannarum australis***. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.—Taken occasionally at Barachias, Montgomery Co. Habits not well known. Apparently frequents sedge fields.

107. ***Zonotrichia albicollis***. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW. 'YELLOW-HEADED SPARROW.'—Abundant winter resident of briers, thickets and fence rows.

108. ***Spizella passerina passerina***. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Tolerably common permanent resident. Habitat: Dry woods, fields, etc. Breeding record: Bear Swamp, May 17, 1910: three fresh eggs; nest of weed stems and grass, lined with hair and moss, 16 ft. up in post oak and 10 ft. out on branch; tree on edge of swamp. (L. S. G.)

109. ***Spizella pusilla pusilla***. FIELD SPARROW. 'GRASS SPARROW.'—Common permanent resident of fields and open country in general. Breeding records: 3½ miles S. E. of Montgomery, April 30, 1905; three eggs in nest of fine grass on ground in hay field; incubation advanced. (E. G. H.) Bear Swamp, May 7, 1910; nest of grass, loosely built, lined with finer grass, 2 ft. up in small cluster of sweet gum bushes in edge of swamp; four slightly incubated eggs. Within 6 ft. of Towhee's nest on ground. (L. S. G.)

110. ***Junco hyemalis hyemalis***. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO. 'SNOW-BIRD.' 'WHITE-TAILED SPARROW.'—Common winter resident. Found in small flocks, sometimes associating with Field, Chipping and White-throated Sparrows, generally about bushy places.

111. ***Peucæa æstivalis bachmani***. BACHMAN'S SPARROW.—Rather uncommon permanent resident; more in evidence in spring and summer. Known to breed, but no sets taken by us.

112. ***Melospiza melodia melodia***. SONG SPARROW.—Common winter resident of weedy pastures and old fields, invariably near water. Generally associated with Swamp Sparrows.

113. ***Melospiza georgiana***. SWAMP SPARROW.—Abundant winter resident of damp situations generally, but has also been taken on dry hill-sides. Prefers wet, weedy bottoms.

114. ***Passerella iliaca iliaca***. FOX SPARROW.—Uncommon winter resident.

115. ***Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus***. TOWHEE.—'JOREE.'—Common winter resident. It is difficult to determine whether most of our winter Towhees are subspecies *erythrophthalmus* or *canaster*, but as three out of four birds taken in December and January proved to be *canaster* we are inclined to believe that this form predominates. If this is true, then *canaster* certainly migrates, because Towhees are vastly more numerous with us in winter than in summer.

116. ***Pipilo erythrophthalmus canaster*** Howell. ALABAMA TOWHEE.¹ 'JOREE.'—Uncommon permanent resident; abundant in winter,

¹cf. Auk, 1914, p. 115.

when thickets and brief patches are fairly alive with them, associated with White-throated Sparrows. Breeding records: Bear Swamp, Autauga Co. June 23, 1909; nest of grass and pine needles, enveloped in oak and beech leaves, 7½ ft. from ground in vine-covered bush; three eggs, one pipped and other two rotten. (L. S. G.) Another nest discovered May 7, 1910, on ground under muscadine vine in Bear Swamp, contained four fresh eggs. (L. S. G.)

117. *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*. CARDINAL. 'REDBIRD.'— Very common permanent resident; breeding from April 10 to August 20. An inhabitant of thickets and brier-patches throughout the woods and swamps. Breeding records: Barachias, April 10, 1908; nest of grasses and leaves in plum tree, about 3 ft. above ground in open field; three fresh eggs. (E. G. H.) Autauga Co., near Autaugaville, April 18, 1909; nest of leaves, pieces of bark and little sticks on vine-covered mock orange limb over thickety ditch; three fresh eggs. (L. S. G.)

118. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*. ROSE-BREADED GROSBREAK.— Male taken at Barachias, April 26, 1909; female seen May 2, 1913.

119. *Guiraca cærulea cærulea*. BLUE GROSBREAK.— Common summer resident of old fields, thickets and hedge rows. Data: Four miles S. E. of Montgomery, July 3, 1908; nest of leaves, paper, weeds and grass, lined with grass and horse hair, placed in crotch about 5 ft. up in osage orange hedge on roadside; four nearly hatched eggs. (E. G. H.) Autauga Co., near Autaugaville, June 6, 1909; nest of leaves, weed stems and wool, lined with rootlets and a little hair, 2 ft. up in blackberry briars on open hillside; three eggs considerably incubated. (L. S. G.)

120. *Passerina cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING. 'SWAMP BLUEBIRD.'— Common summer resident of old fields and ditch banks, preferring damp situations. Data: Barachias, June 4, 1908; nest of grass and leaves, lined with fine grass, suspended 3 ft. from ground in crotch of hackberry bush on ditch bank in open hay-field; three eggs, incubation just begun. (E. G. H.) Autauga Co., near Autaugaville, May 22, 1910; compact nest of cane leaves and weed stems, lined with fine grass and wool, firmly fastened 4 ft. up in clump of sweet gum bushes on edge of swamp and cultivated field; three fresh eggs. (L. S. G.)

121. *Spiza americana*. DICKCISSEL.— Rather common summer resident of the hay fields of Montgomery Co.; rare in Autauga Co. Data: Barachias, June 20, 1909; nest of weed stems, lined with grasses, 2 ft. up in small bush in hay field; four eggs, very slightly incubated. (E. G. H.) Autauga Co., near Autaugaville, May 14, 1911; nest of weed stems, grass and cotton, 2 ft. up in oak bush growing out of drain ditch in large open field; four slightly incubated eggs. (L. S. G.)

122. *Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET TANAGER.— Known only as a spring migrant. Not common.

123. *Piranga rubra rubra*. SUMMER TANAGER. 'BEE BIRD.' 'SUMMER REDBIRD.'— Abundant summer resident, generally distributed. Data: Autauga Co., near Autaugaville, May 19, 1912; four considerably

incubated eggs in nest of weed stems and grass, lined with clean, white straw; nest 5 ft. from ground, 6 ft. out on limb of post oak on wooded hillside. (L. S. G.)

124. *Progne subis subis*. PURPLE MARTIN. 'GOURD MARTIN.' "MARTIN."—Common summer resident, distribution depending upon preparations made for it. Not known to breed except in gourds or bird boxes erected near farm houses. Data: Autaugaville, May 28, 1911; nest a few sticks and oak leaves in bird box at negro's house on edge of swamp. Five heavily incubated eggs. (L. S. G.)

125. *Hirundo erythrogastra*. BARN SWALLOW.—Occurs regularly in migrations. Has been reported as late as May 6.

126. *Iridoprocne bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.—We are unable to find a record of this swallow in our note-books, though it undoubtedly occurs. "A. M. R." in *Forest and Stream* (Vol. XX, No. 17, p. 323) says it was "occasionally seen on the Alabama River" at Montgomery.

127. *Riparia riparia*. BANK SWALLOW. 'SAND MARTIN.'—Found breeding in bluffs of Alabama River at Washington Ferry, May 5, 1895; two fresh eggs in cavity at end of 18 in. burrow; set incomplete. Bird taken from nest. (L. S. G.)

128. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW. 'SAND MARTIN.'—Occurs in some numbers during spring and summer. No authentic nesting record, but most probably the species breeds here. (Autauga Co.).

129. *Bombycilla cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING. 'CEDARBIRD.' 'SEAL.'—Rather common winter resident, tarrying until June. Irregular however

130. *Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE. 'BUTCHER BIRD.' 'FRENCH MOCKINGBIRD.' 'CATBIRD.'—Common permanent resident, apparently most numerous in winter. They do a great deal of good by destroying large numbers of grasshoppers, large beetles and even mice. On the prairies of Montgomery Co., especially, they are indefatigable in the destruction of grasshoppers. Data: Barachias, May 26, 1908; nest of weed stems, lined with wool, thistle down, leaves, grass, and rootlets, 3½ inches wide by 2 inches deep, placed 15 ft. up on horizontal branch of hackberry; five fresh eggs. (E. G. H.) Autauga Co., near Autaugaville, April 2, 1910; large, well-built nest of briers and plum twigs, lined with grass, hair and feathers, 5½ ft. up in crotch of haw bush on ditch bank in old field; five heavily incubated eggs. (L. S. G.)

131. *Vireosylva olivacea*. RED-EYED VIREO. 'HANGING BIRD.'—Common summer resident of groves and the more open woods. Data: Autauga Co. near Autaugaville, May 26, 1910; nest of bark, plant fiber, etc. lined with grass, suspended between fork of sweet gum 8 ft. over dry ditch through old field; three nearly fresh eggs. (L. S. G.)

132. *Lanivireo flavifrons*. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.—Rather common summer resident, frequenting thicker woods and taller trees than the Red-eyed. One nest discovered with four almost grown young on

May 15, 1910. Typical vireo nest, swinging from branchlets of sweet gum tree on edge of Bear Swamp, Autauga Co. (L. S. G.)

133. *Lanivireo solitarius* subsp. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.— One seen in edge of Bear Swamp on November 25, 1912.

134. *Vireo griseus griseus*. WHITE-EYED VIREO. 'HANGING BIRD.'— Common summer resident of swamps and damp thickets. Especially numerous in Bear and Catoma Swamps where his energetic "Ship-it-to-the-railroad, Ship!" can be heard at any hour of the day during the hot summer months. Data: Barachias, May 17, 1909; four young in typical vireo nest suspended from fork of blackberry brier in patch in damp woods. (E. G. H.) Autaugaville, May 1, 1910; nest a beautiful cup-shaped structure of corn shucks, weed stems, and lichens, lined with fine grass, suspended in small fork of alder limb in bush-grown marsh; four heavily incubated eggs. (L. S. G.)

135. *Mniotilta varia*. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.— Rather common summer resident, more abundant in spring. Only nest recorded discovered April 25, 1891, near Autaugaville; four eggs, very slightly incubated, in well made nest in hollow under roots of small bush leaning out over wooded hillside. (L. S. G.)

136. *Protonotaria citrea*. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER. 'SWAMP YELLOWBIRD.'— Common summer resident of swamps. Data: Autaugaville, June 16, 1912; five well-incubated eggs in cavity of small, live beech over creek. Cavity filled to depth of one foot or more with moss and trash and a nice little nest cupped into it about 2½ in. below entrance; lined with black rootlets and fine weed stems. (L. S. G.)

137. *Helinaia swainsoni*. SWAINSON'S WARBLER.— Rare summer resident of Bear Swamp. A pair observed April 15, 1912. (L. S. G.)

138. *Helminthos vermivorus*. WORM-EATING WARBLER.— Taken at Barachias, May 1, 1913.

139. *Vermivora bachmani*. BACHMAN'S WARBLER.— One seen April 16 and another Aug. 26, 1912, Autaugaville. (L. S. G.)

140. *Vermivora pinus*. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.— One pair observed throughout the early summer of 1912 and as late as July, in creek swamp at Autaugaville.

141. *Compsothlypis americana americana*. PARULA WARBLER.— Tolerably common summer resident of swamps and low woods, more abundant in spring. Eggs once taken at Barachias, but no data available.

142. *Dendroica aestiva aestiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.— Very uncommon about Bear Swamp; recorded also from Barachias. One nest taken about June 20, 1903, near Autaugaville, but unfortunately the record has been lost; female was taken and male seen.

143. *Dendroica coronata*. MYRTLE WARBLER.— Common winter resident.

144. *Dendroica magnolia*. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.— Observed during spring migrations near Prattville, Autauga Co.

145. *Dendroica cerulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER.— One pair seen in trees on river bank, Autauga Co., May 11, 1913, apparently nesting.

146. *Dendroica pensylvanica*. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.— Fine male taken at Barachias, April 29, 1913, and another seen next day in Catoma Swamp.

147. *Dendroica striata*. BLACK-POLL WARBLER.— Male taken at Barachias, April 22, 1913, in open woods.

148. *Dendroica fusca*. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.— Common during spring migrations in Autauga Co. One seen as late as May 12, 1912.

149. *Dendroica dominica dominica*. YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.— Rather common spring and summer resident. Prefers large growth woods, both hills and lowlands (Autauga Co.).

150. *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER. Male seen near Prattville, April 27, 1913, and specimen taken at Barachias, April 30.

151. *Dendroica vigorsii*. PINE WARBLER. 'YELLOW PINE BIRD.'— Rather common permanent resident. It is one of the few birds that sings throughout the long, hot summer days, and even the chill of mid-winter is not enough to dampen its ardor. Data: Barachias, April 30, 1909; small compact nest of grasses and very small weed-stems, lined with hair, thistle down and several feathers; saddled on extreme end of limb of small pine, 20 ft. above ground in mixed woods; four moderately incubated eggs. (E. G. H.) Bear Swamp, April 3, 1911; nest 35 ft. up in pine on edge of swamp; four fresh eggs; nest completed a week or more before first egg was laid. (L. S. G.)

152. *Dendroica palmarum palmarum*. PALM WARBLER.— Occurs in considerable numbers during spring migrations, tarrying several weeks. Subspecies *hypochrysea* very probably occurs.

153. *Dendroica discolor*. PRAIRIE WARBLER.— Common summer resident, arriving generally in March. Prefers dry hillsides covered with shrubby growth. Data: Near Autaugaville, June 18, 1909; nest of soft plant fiber, lined with fine grasses, 4 ft. up on leaning post oak sapling on scrubby hillside; three nearly fresh eggs. Another nest discovered May 12, 1912, contained three eggs. (L. S. G.)

154. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. OVEN-BIRD.— One taken at Barachias, May 1, 1913, in heavy undergrowth.

155. *Seiurus noveboracensis* subsp. WATER-THRUSH.— Taken at Barachias, April 22 and 30, 1913. Both subspecies *noveboracensis* and *notabilis* may occur.

156. *Seiurus motacilla*. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.— Uncommon spring and summer resident of swamps (Autauga County).

157. *Oporornis formosus*. KENTUCKY WARBLER.— A few pairs breed every year in the vicinity of Bear Swamp; also found breeding in Catoma Swamp. Data: Catoma Swamp, near Barachias, April 22, 1906; four fresh eggs in nest on ground at foot of a cane, within about 2 ft. of an old swamp road; nest a small, compact structure of black root-lets inclosed in a loose mass of cane leaves. (E. G. H.)

158. *Geothlypis trichas ignota*. FLORIDA YELLOW-THROAT.— Com-

mon permanent resident, more abundant in spring and summer. Nesting data: Bear Swamp, May 15, 1910; nest of fine grass upon cane leaves in bunch of broom sedge, 3 in. above ground, in sedge field adjoining swamp; four eggs, slightly incubated. (L. S. G.) Subspecies *trichas* probably occurs during migrations.

159. **Icteria virens virens.** YELLOW-BREADED CHAT.— Common spring and summer resident of thickets about the fields. In Autauga Co., always near water. Data: Near Montgomery, June 3, 1907; nest of grasses, 3 ft. up in osage orange bush on roadside; four eggs, well incubated. (E. G. H.) Near Autaugaville, May 12, 1912; four fresh eggs in nest of grasses, etc., 18 in. above ground in open woods. (L. S. G.)

160. **Wilsonia citrina.** HOODED WARBLER.— Common spring and summer resident of swamps and damp woods. Data: Bear Swamp, Autauga Co., May 28, 1909; nest of weed stems, pine needles and cane leaves, lined with fine plant fibers, 2½ ft. up in shrub, in thick, boggy swamp; three eggs, slightly incubated. (L. S. G.)

161. **Setophaga ruticilla.** REDSTART.— Occurs commonly in both counties during migrations and probably breeds. It was observed in Bear Swamp almost constantly from April 1 until July 10, 1913.

162. **Anthus rubescens.** PIPIT. 'PRAIRIE SPARROW.' — Common winter resident. Prefers the old fields in Autauga Co., commonly following the plow in winter and spring. A typical winter bird of the open prairies of Montgomery Co., where it is abundant, generally occurring in loose flocks of 25 to 150.

163. **Mimus polyglottos polyglottos.** MOCKINGBIRD. — Common permanent resident, preferring the vicinity of habitations. Extreme nesting dates, April 16, and June 27. Data: May 5, 1907, near Prattville; four fresh eggs; nest of twigs, lined with fine rootlets, placed in tangle of *Smilax* briars in haw bush about 6 ft. above ground. Bush in open pasture hardly 20 yds. from stables. (E. G. H.)

164. **Dumetella carolinensis.** CATBIRD.— Irregular summer resident of both counties, generally more or less common. Has been observed in Montgomery Co., on March 24, 1912, and January 6, 1913. Stragglers may spend the winter. Data: June 1, 1905, Carter Hill Road, 3½ miles out of Montgomery; nest of twigs and leaves, about 7½ ft. up in osage orange hedge on roadside; three eggs, incubation advanced. (E. G. H.) May 21, 1911, near Prattville; nest of grass and small twigs, 6 ft. up in alder bush in wet pasture; four fresh eggs. (L. S. G.)

165. **Toxostoma rufum.** BROWN THRASHER. 'THRASHER.' — Commonly spoken of as "Brown Thrush," when an attempt is made by the average person to be particularly correct. Very common permanent resident of briars, thickets, hedge rows, swamps, etc. Data: April 14, 1907, near Prattville; nest of twigs about 8 ft. up in bush growing in midst of brier patch on edge of cultivated field; four eggs. (E. G. H.) April 28, 1909, Barachias; three young, pin-feathers just started, in nest of twigs, about 9 ft. up in crotch of haw tree. (E. G. H.)